The People's Korea

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DPRK, Ex-S. Korean FM Reach Agreement, Bar Chon from Any N-S Talks

Portugal Demands U.S. Pullout, Ex-President Gomes Declares

President Kim Il Sung received Mr. Francisco da Costa Gomes, former President of the Republic of Portugal, on July 20. KCNA Radiophoto

Former Portuguese Francisco da Costa Gomes declared, "The only obstacle to the reunification of Korea is the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea, who are introducing mass destruction weapons in violation of all the articles of the armistice agreement."

Speaking at a mass meeting held in Pyongyang on July 26, the Portuguese leader said, "The U.S. troops present in south Korea are a threat to Korea and all other countries within the sphere of their operation."

Visiting Korea, the former top official of Portugal, who took the initiative in establishing diplomatic relations between his country and the DPRK while in office, promised the continuing support of his country and his people for the struggle of the Korean people to achieve national reunification.

Calling for American military pullout from south Korea, Gomes attacked the policy of the U.S. Government of President Reagan.

The ex-President expressed full endorsement to the policy of President Kim Il Sung to have Korea reunified under a bi-system framework of a Confederal Republic of Koryo.

During his stay from July 13 to 28, the former Portuguese leader was received by President Kim Il Sung. Their meeting took place on July 20 in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Speaking of his impressions of Korea, he stressed:

The Korean people owe their achievements in all the political, economic and cultural fields entirely to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

What impressed us most deeply during our visit is that the work in all fields, labour, sciences, technology, art, etc. is guided by the great President and the dear leader who are highly respected and revered by the people of the whole country.

Indeed, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great President, is the brain, will, heart, strength and propelling force of revolution.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, as his aide, is bringing fine fruits by leading the work in all the most important domains of the country.

Everyone praises his work in the fields of culture and art.

A military expert, I must say that only the genius, imagination and sagacity of your wise supreme commander could masterfully lead the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the war against the armed invasion of 16 countries including the United States which was regarded as the strongest in those days.

The well-known victories won in the revolutionary war and the Fatherland Liberation War by the brilliant military activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung became the foundation of the freedom and independence of Korea and the prosperity and happiness of the Korean people.

Vice-President Kim Il and former south Korean foreign minister Choe Dok Sin reached a complete unanimity of views on the issues of national reintegration, according to reports reaching Tokyo from Pyongyang.

Mr. Choe is a leading dissident opposed to the authoritarian junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan. He is currently an exile in the United States, yet free to travel abroad and speak against Seoul.

The Korean Central News Agency, monitored here, quoted the former south Korean political leader as saying, "Chon Du Hwan, the human butcher, cannot be allowed to participate in the national congress for reunification."

"Since the south Korean people in unison refuse to recognize the present 'regime' of the south as a regime, Chon Du Hwan cannot represent the people of the south and, accordingly, he cannot be a party to a talk on the reunification question," Mr. Choe declared.

He said, "It is only too natural that the north refuses to sit at one table with Chon Du Hwan in a dialogue."

The agreement reached by the DPRK vice-President and the south Korean leader was disclosed in talks held between the two and in their joint statement.

Their talks were held on July 16 and their joint statement was published on July 18.

In their joint statement, the two north and south Korean leaders stressed the urgency of preventing Korea from left divided for ever and warned of a growing danger of the country becoming a prey to big countries.

Categorically rejecting the so-called "simultaneous UN membership" of both Pyongyang and Seoul and their so-called "cross recognition" as "anti-national," the two went on to denounce Chon Du Hwan's "proposal on mutual visits" as a political trick "designed to divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people" and "delude public opinion."

The vice-President and the former south Korean foreign minister, criticizing any foreign interference in Korean affairs, called for a Pyongyang-Washington peace agreement.

Calling the proposal to establish a bi-system confederal republic as a unified government of Korea "an urgent demand of the times and nation," Mr. Kim Il and Mr. Choe Dok Sin agreed on a multilateral national congress involving all the social strata of the north and the south.

The principle, the two stressed, was overriding attachment to national unity, transcending any difference in ideology, systems and affiliation.

SR-71 Violates Airspace Again

The U.S. infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the sky above the DPRK's territorial waters east of Kosong again to fly up to the sky above the coastal sea off Sosura, North Hamgyong Province, committing espionage acts against the northern half of the DPRK from 10 hours 39 minutes to 45 minutes on July 31.

Such espionage acts she committed by sending spy planes into the sky above the east and west coastal seas numbered 19 after June 19 this year alone.

These days such espionage acts of the U.S. has become all the more frequent, synchronizing with her full-scale introduction of new type combat equipment of various kinds into south Korea after she decided to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles there. This shows that she is further stepping up preparations to start a new war of aggression in Korea.

Rodong Sinmun Scores Japan's Combined War Game on Tsushima

The Defence Agency of Japan recently staged a joint exercise of the three services of the Self-Defence Forces under a simulated condition of "emergency in the Far East."

In this connection, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) July 30 came out with a commentary titled "Military Exercise Fraught with Dangerous Consequences," which says:

This military exercise of the Japan Self-Defence Forces naturally draws attention as a dangerous military move rendering the situation strained on the Korean Peninsula and other Far Eastern regions.

Tsushima is quite near from our country. The Japanese reactionaries landed a large force of troops there to enter into a battle in the exercise. It is clear to everyone that it was, in fact, a military action directed against us under condition of an imaginary Korean war.

Reports say that at talks between the U.S. and Japanese military authorities in June, it was agreed upon to shape a concrete policy for a joint operation of Japan and the United States in case of "emergency in the Far East", regarding it as an "emergency case on the Korean Peninsula."

Shortly after the talks the Japanese reactionaries stated the massive military exercise of quickly deploying on Tsushima the forces brought from Japan proper. This cannot be construed otherwise but their carrying into practice the agreement at the talks between the U.S. and Japanese military authorities. In other words, this military exercise was obviously aimed at Japan's participation in the war and her joint operation with the United States in case of "an emergency case on the Korean Peninsula."

This clearly indicates that the Japanese authorities, for all their noisy talk that they treasure "peace" and do not want a war, are in fact embroiled step by step deeper into the U.S. Korean strategy and Asian strategy and are joining the U.S. imperialists in the preparations for another was of aggression in Asia, particularly the preparations for a new Korean war.

Pointing out that the United States is putting pressure on Japan to massively reinforce the strength

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Ultra-Rightist Nationalist Kim Gu Allies with Communists (2)

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First Meeting

Mr. Kim Gu was stopped and questioned by the People's Army guards on the 38th Parallel Line. He told them in surprise that he was on his way to Pyongyang and that he had an appointment with President Kim Il Sung. However, the guards who had been educated in a strong anti-Kim Gu and anti-Sungman Rhee spirit, were deaf to his words.

This happened while the chief guards who had been told about Kim Gu's arrival there by the President was away from the post for a moment. It was a while later that the chief guard appeared and apologized to Kim Gu. He left there saying nothing with a complex feeling.

It was on April 20 that he found himself in front of the chairman's room in the office of the North Korean People's Committee. He met the President for the first time there and shook hands with him. He apologized for his late arrival, while the President thanked him for his coming to Pyongyang. He was informed by the President that the joint conference had been delayed and that the participants had been informed that Kim Gu would attend it. The conference which had opened on April 19, would be resumed from April 21 with an one-day recess. The two talked about the joint conference attended by the representatives of almost all political parties and public groups of north and south Korea, excepting Sungman Rhee and a representative of the Korea Democratic Party.

Kim Gu was told that questions on the political situation of Korea, withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet troops from Korea, and prevention of a "separate election" and a "separate government", had been placed on the agenda of the conference, according to the ideas and views exchanged between the President and Kim Gu through several letters. The President asked him if he had any to suggest about the joint conference. He replied he had no idea and said that he would read the report handed by the President. When he left the President's office, the President saw him off at the entrance.

As soon as he reached the hotel at the foot of Mansudae Hill, south Korean representatives to the joint conference gathered around him and asked him about the meeting with the President. He told them about his first impression of the President:

"The General is so young that I could not find in him the mettle of a man who beat the Japanese army in the anti-Japanese struggle. He is a really modest man."

Kim Gu was served a personal guide who told him that the President, who had heard about the incident at the 38th Parallel Line, had got angry about it and sharply reprimanded the chief guard and the guards. He asked his guide to tell the President not to care about the incident. His heart which had been hardened by the incident, melted.

On the 21st, at the beginning of the joint conference, Kim Gu was elected a member of the presiding committee of the conference and delivered a report.

Reunion with An Sin Ho

Kim Gu was pleasantly surprised one day during his stay in Pyongyang.

He happened to meet with An Sin Ho to whom he had been engaged once. She was a sister of the late An Chang Ho, famous south Korean nationalist and one of the officers of the Shanghai Provisional Government. This one-time anti-Japanese activist woman was 60 years old then.

For a long time he wanted to see her who was living in the north. However, he hesitated to see her. What made him hesitate to see her was that she was a sister of a big nationalist who was also a devout Christian. In short, he did not want to be informed of her present status in the north.

He was now talking to her. He asked her about her livelihood. She told him that her family was living well. He heard from her that she was a party member and was once a vice-chairman of the Nampo Municipal Women's Central Committee. Her children were university students, she said, adding that she had no worry about her livelihood. She continued to talk to Kim Gu who doubted what she had said:

"The General used to call at us when we were living in Nampo City and deeply cared about our livelihood. He said that he knew my brother well and that like my brother, I, as his sister, should also do a lot for our country. Today all my children are studying at state expense."

Kim Gu asked, "Sin Ho, is there any free of religious belief here?" She replied, "All religionists are free. However, they believe in Korean God and not in American God. The General approves of such a religion." Her words shocked him. He asked her to tell him frankly about the reality of the north, because he, a 70-year-old man, was too old to walk around wide areas of the north to see its reality. She told him about many things, with concrete examples, and added if her ultra-anti-communist brother had been living there, he would have regretted his past. The more he heard her talk convincingly, the more he lost his composure. However, his anti-communist spirit remained unchanged at the depth of his mind.

Masters Are Koreans

One day, he was looking at the courtyard through a window of his hotel room. He saw a puppy running into the courtyard. It was a puppy belonging to a Soviet General's wife. The Soviet lady tried to enter the courtyard after her puppy but she was checked by the People's Army guard who told her to wait in front of the entrance until another guard brought the puppy to her there.

This was a trifling matter, but for him, it was a matter so impact that it made him stand rooted there for a while. He thought, "Masters of the country are Koreans here." In south Korea, Americans behaved as if they were masters there. He had thought in the north the Soviets were behaving like Americans in the south. However, the incident he saw showed the north had its national authority and independence.

He was thinking that the communists of the north were guided by with a strong conciousness of national independence, unlike other communists he had known. He began to know little by little from what the north derived its independent politics.

On May Day, he was standing next to the President on the Presidential platform with other participants in the joint conference to inspect May Day demonstrations. Waves of people were joyously singing and dancing, showing their happiness they enjoyed in a new democratic society, built after the liberation from the long occupation by the Japanese colonialists. The President replied to their joyous choruses with smiles. Soon after the demonstration started, those on the platform took their seats, except President Kim Il Sung who was waving his hands to the people. Rain began to fall. But he was still standing in the same place as he had been. Seeing the President, Kim Gu was greatly moved. It seemed to him that the President always stayed with the people. He thought that he was no match to the President, although, he calling himself "paekbom", was willing to do as much as possible for the Korean people. This was his honest feeling about the President standing in the rain.

Memory of 50 Years Ago

Fifteen days in Pyongyang, for Kim Gu, were full of excitements – he was surprised and shocked and changed his understanding about the communists.

One day he visited the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School where he was told that it had been built just after the liberation. When all the people were busy reconstructing the country, the President ordered state officials to locate bereaved children who had been dispersed throughout the country. And then, the children were now there. This story moved Kim Gu.

What surprised him more was a meeting there with the son of Ryang Tae Bong, former commander of the National Independence Army, who fought in southern Manchuria. The communists he knew before had all completely rejected the National Independence Army and nationalists. However, the son of the commander of the National Independence Army was growing up happily in the north in the same way as the other bereaved children of patriots.

After visiting the school, the excited Kim Gu was walking toward his hotel with other south Korean representatives. He happened to see an old man making a hedge in the courtyard of a small house by the road. This was the President's grandfather Kim Bo Hyon and the house was the birthplace of the President, he was told. He took his hat off and sincerely said hello to him.

The old man asked Kim Gu who he was and Kim Gu told him his name. The old man said, "What? You are that Mr. Kim Gu? " Looking at him, the old man continued, "Oh, you say you are Mr. Kim Gu who led a secluded life in a temple on Mt. Kyongak after murdering a Japanese general in Anak (Hwanghae Province) 50 years ago!" His words surprised Kim Gu. Mr. Kim Bo Hyon continued, "You sometimes came down here from the mountain to get some money and food."

What the old man said was true. 50 years ago or in 1896, he murdered a Japanese Lt. Gen. Tsuchida Joryo and fled into the temple on Mt. Ryongak to hide himself from Japanese police. In those days he visited the house several times. At that time Mr. Kim Bo Hyon was in his thirties and Kim Gu was barely in his twenties. It took a minute for Kim Gu to remember those days. Pleased to know that the old man remembered him, he asked Mr. Kim Bo Hyon, the grandfather of President Kim Il Sung, why he was doing a thing such as building a hedge. Mr. Kim Bo Hyon answered, "My grandson leads his own life, but I have lived as a farmer during the whole of my life. Farming is the basis of the country. If I do farming well, my grandson can also manage his work well."

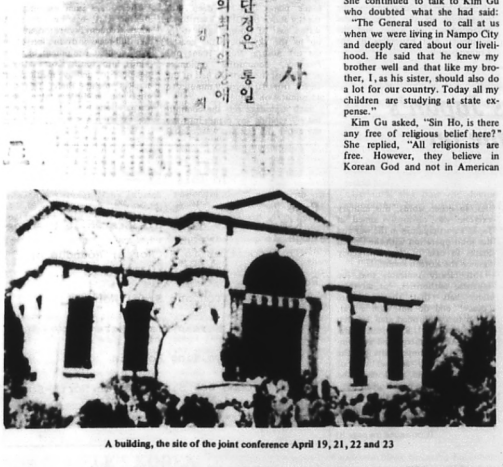
Mr. Kim Bo Hyon took Kim Gu's hand as he was about to leave there, and led him into the courtyard. A 80-member group of south Korean representatives happened to visit the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung where the President's grandfather and grandmother arranged table for them. The old couple was busy arranging dishes for the 80 visiters. Since they lived simply, they could not provide enough food. Kim Gu's guide drove to Pyongyang to get some drinks and food. After the guide left for Pyongyang, the visitors looked around the house which, they had thought must be a big luxurious house. But it was a small thatch-roofed house. They all looked surprised.

When a car with food and drinks arrived in front of the courtyard, visitors went out to carry baggage to the old men and the women who had come there to help prepare food. They held a simple and small party where all the persons there agreed that even though their country was divided, the people with an eager demand for national reintegration could never be divided by the 38th Parallel Line. Kim Gu had a feeling which he had never had in the past life. He said to Mr. Kim Bo Hyon:

"I never realized the real situation of the north when I was in the south. How can I stick to my former ego, after knowing the fact that General Kim Il Sung devotes himself to his work only for wellbeing of the people. A national leader must be a man of integrity and lofty ideas. General Kim Il Sung is the father of our nation." He was drunk with the joy and happiness he had never felt.

(To be continued)

Mr. Kim Gu delivering a report at the north-south joint conference, and his report "Separate Elections and Separate Government are the Biggest Obstacles to National Reunification and Liberation, on a newspaper



A building, the site of the joint conference April 19, 21, 22 and 23

GI's Atrocities in S. Korea July '75—December '80

Eighteen public organizations of the DPRK issued an indictment of criminal atrocities of U.S. soldiers in south Korea from July 1975 to December 1980. The indictment revealed that the cases of criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. soldiers in south Korea in the last five years number more than 9,000 and they have brought sufferings to tens of thousands of people.

Eighteen public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea including the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association and the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People on July 22 published an indictment exposing the criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea to the international democratic organizations and the democratic public Organizations and peoples of all countries of the world.

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) and other papers in Pyongyang devote nearly one page each to the indictment.

The indictment says;

Due to the U.S. administration's consistent policy of colonial subjugation, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea is maintained and their criminal atrocities of aggression and war, slaughter and robbery are unending.

The cases of criminal atrocities committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea in the last five years number more than 9,000 and they have brought sufferings to tens of thousands of people.

Pointing out that the U.S. stifles of human rights instigated the murderous gangster Chon Du Hwan in May last year to commit the Kwangju Massacre, the indictment says:

We can never tolerate the aggressors from the western end of the earth lording it over other's land in the eastern part of the earth, trampling underfoot national sovereignty and dignity.

The U.S. imperialists make much ado from the white house if only a few Americans are held in hostage in any country of the world and if a single U.S. soldier is hurted just slightly in any place. Yet they indiscriminately slaughtered millions of, tens of millions of Korean people without batting an eye. We cannot repress surging curse and indignation at their shamelessness.

The indictment enumerates part of the outrages committed by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea from July 1975 to December 1980.

In the first part, the indictment denounces them for committing slaughter and violence in south Korea for the mere fun of it.

It says:

On the early morning of January 22, 1977, Michelam Check (transcribed from Korean) of a unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces set fire to the house of Kim Won Sik (39) in Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, to cause property damages amounting to 18 million won.

In 1976 a detachment of the "microbiological institute" belonging to the 406 unit of the U.S. ground force spread the bacterial virus of epidemic haemorrhagic fever to all districts and villages of south Korea. The virus attacked tens of thousands of people, of whom 20,000 died.

In the second part, the indictment points out, enumerating many facts, that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces have robbed the people of their properties and wealth and damaged them in south Korea.

It says:

On November 2, 1975, Macker Kreckam (transcribed from Korean, 20) a private first class of a weapons battalion of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, broke into an organ in Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, robbed a five-ton truck and sold it at 6 million won in Seoul.

On November 22, 1978, Maz (transcribed from Korean) and two other hooligans of a unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces took a taxi in Seoul and throttled the driver and robbed him of 60,000 won, threatening him with a knife.

The U.S. imperialist aggression forces frantically stage military exercises to ignite a new war in Korea, devastating forests and farmland, setting fire to dwelling houses of people and striking them with uneasiness and fear.

On August 4, 1976, helicopter pilots belonging to the air force of the eighth army of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, while holding a war exercise in the sky above Talsong County, North Kyongsang Province, fired bullets and shells into Kumpo-Dong, setting fire to three houses.

On May 27, 1977, beasts of a unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, while driving a military truck carrying three missiles on the road from Seoul to Pusan, exploded them to inflict huge damages on the property of people and make them evacuate more than two kilometers.

In the last, third part, the indictment denounces the U.S. imperialist aggression forces for debauchizing Korean women and children and committing all sorts of inhuman atrocities.

It condemns the bestialities of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces against south Korean women. In December 1976, 21 gangsters of a unit of the eighth army of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces violated many south Korean women and girl students after drugging them with narcotics and anaesthetics smuggled from the United States. Yankee soldiers stabbed, throttled or burned to death south Korean women when they refused their demand.

According to the indictment, on March 15, 1977, members of the command of the U.S. eighth army occupying south Korea took 104 south Korean orphans to the U.S. military base in Okinawa to use them in experiment for a military purpose. Earlier, from September 1976 to February 1977, they took there more than 60 children aging from five months to five years for a similar purpose.

The south Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the present miserable plight nor realize their desire for the peaceful reunification of the country as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces remain in south Korea and the U.S. Imperialists' colonial and enslavement policy continues, the indictment says, and emphasizes:

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once their atrocities against the south Korean people and withdraw without delay, taking along their aggression forces and destructive weapons.

We express the conviction that the international democratic organizations, the democratic public organizations and progressive peoples of all countries of the world who value independence and national sovereignty, justice and social progress will further lift up their voices vehemently denouncing the atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in south Korea and demanding their withdrawal and will extend more active support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Roundup of Global Anti-U.S. Joint Struggles (June 25—July 27)

Asia

Kuwait

The Kuwaiti paper "Kuwait Times" recently carried an article captioned "The United States Must Quit South Korea for Korea's Reunification."

Africa

Benin

July 12: the Benin Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published a statement.

Sierra Leone

A mass meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held in Freetown.

Mali

The Mali-Korea Friendship Association organized a solidarity meeting in support of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Information and Telecommunications, the General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the chairman of the Mali-Korea Friendship Association and its members, and people of all stata. Invited there were diplomatic envoys of various countries in Mali. Speeches were made by the chairman of the friendship association and the DPRK Ambassador to Mali.

Zimbabwe

July 24: The General Secretary of the Zimbabwean Trade Union Congress published a statement.

Sudan

July 21: El Samani Suleiman, Chairman of the Council of the Sudan-Korea Friendship Club in Korea Buri Village, Barari district, Khartoum, the Sudan, published a statement.

Latin America

Peru

The Peruvian paper "Vocero Popular" recently printed a portrait of the President Kim Il Sung together with an article supporting the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Europe

Yugoslavia

July 10: The "Sava-81" youth voluntary labor corps in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, held a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people.

July 11: A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held at the "Belgrade-81" youth voluntary labour corps in Belgrade under the independence and equality of peoples on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

July 13: A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held at the "Sisak-81" youth voluntary labour corps in Sisak, the Croatia Socialist Republic, Yugoslavia.

Romania

The Romanian magazine "Lumea" No. 27 carried an article titled "We Express Solidarity with the Korean People in the Struggle for the Peaceful Reunification of the Country."

The magazine says that in the war unleashed by the imperialist aggressors on June 25, 1950, the Korean people courageously fought to win a shining victory.

July 3: The Romanian paper "Romania Libera" carried an article captioned "Positive Support to Korean People's Just Cause of Country's Peaceful Reunification".

Victory won by the Korean people through the display of devotion and self-sacrificing spirit showed that no force on earth could defeat a people who rose up for national self-sustenance, the paper said.

July 3: A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was held at the radiator and sanitary appliances factory in Bucharest under the co-sponsorship of the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the Romania-Korea Friendship Association on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti U.S. joint struggle.

Italy

The members of the delegation of the Italian Committee for the Study of Juche Idea headed by Aldo Bernardini, its chairman and director of Chieti University, which had visited our country, made public a statement.

Portugal

June 25: The Democratic Lawyers Association of Portugal, the General Trade Union Confederation of Portugal, the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation, the Democratic Movement of Portugal, the Democratic Movement of Portuguese women, the Communist Youth of Portugal, the Portuguese Central Committee for the study of Kimilsungism, the Portuguese Committee for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Cascais City, Portugal, Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Setubal City, Portugal, Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea published a joint statement.

Hungary

June 25: The Hungarian paper "Magyar Hirlap" in an article says; the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is making continued efforts to reunify the country peacefully, without outside interference. But the south Korean dictators are obstructing it.

July 5: The Hungarian paper "Nepszabadsag" published an editorial commentary headlined "Solidarity with Korean People".

Denmark

July 4: Seventeen Political Parties and Public Organizations of Denmark including the Socialist People's Party, the Communist Party, the Left-Wing Socialist Party, the Communist Workers' Party and the National Students Union made public a joint appeal to U.S. Congress.

Soviet

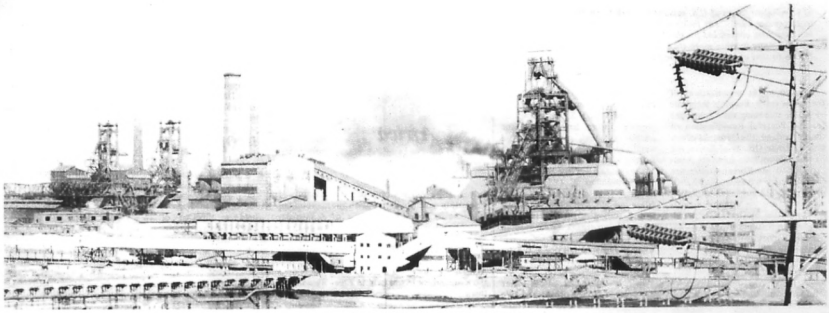
July 27: The Soviet paper "pravda" printed a commentary titled "Let Us Remove Obstacle" in connection with the closing of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The paper says: The month was observed in many countries. Mass rallies and meetings took place in towns and villages of the Soviet Union, with those participating —workers, collective farmers, people of science and culture— expressing resolute support for the striving of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of their country. The U.S. military presence in south Korea has been and remains the main obstacle to a peaceful reunification of the country, the paper notes, and goes on: There are a 40,000 strong U.S. military contingent and U.S. missile, air and naval bases in south Korea. There is no doubt that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the southern part of the Korean Peninsula and, together with it, the removal of the innumerable stocks of lethal weapons, including nuclear ones, which have turned south Korea into a powder keg would promote the improvement of the situation in the peninsula. However, it is precisely this that the rulers of the Seoul regime and their patrons across the ocean oppose most of all. The Korean people are waging a persistent struggle for the reunification of their country. Expressing the aspirations of the masses of people, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has invariably shown and shows the will and desire for an earliest implementation of constructive measures promoting a successful solution of the Korean problem. The proposals put forward in October 1980 at The Sixth Congress of the Worker's Party of Korea are also a realistic initiative in this direction.

These efforts which meet not only the aspirations of the Korean people but also the interests of peace and security in Asia, find the understanding and support of the international public at large.

The Soviet Union has consistently supported the Korean people's desire to decide its own future. The Soviet people, as the solidarity month has shown once again, are at one with the Koreans' just striving to live in a unified, independent and democratic state.

Expanding Steel-Making: Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works

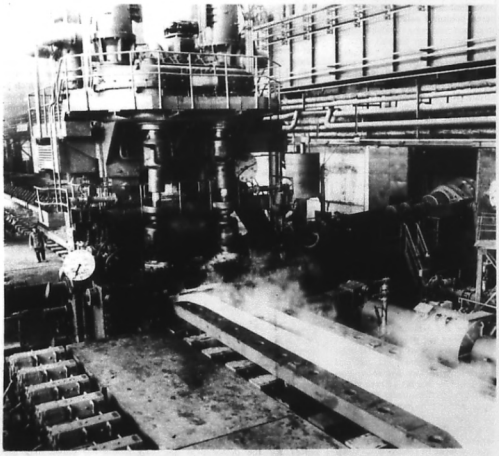


A general view of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works

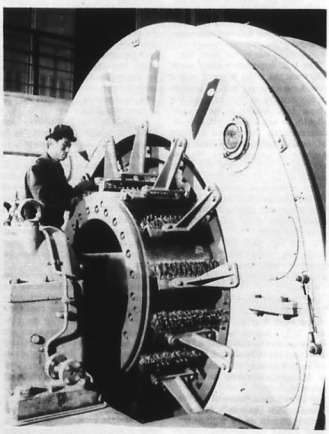
With the Musan Mine reputed for its inexhaustible iron ore deposits of high-quality, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works(N. Hamgyong Province facing the East Sea) is a huge complex equipped with most sophisticated technology and facilities. It uses domestically-produced ores and anthracite and employes Korean engineers. Its designining and construction was undertaken virtually by Korean engineers and workers: nearly all its equipment was locally produced with local materials. Automation, remote control and modern facilities are its main features, demonstrated by its hot and cold rolling mills. It has ultramodern pollution-control devices.

Like other iron and steel mills, the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works is located near both its ores supplier and its consumer industries. North Hwanghae Provice and South Pyongan Province, too, are iron and steel areas. Both have vast iron ore mines and industrial belts. In case of the Kim Chaek Complex, there is the Aoji Coal Mine. It is linked by railways and sea transport to major industrial centers of the country.

According to American CIA estimates, the DPRK boasts of its per-capita steel output twice that of south Korea. By the end of the 80s, the DPRK is determined to produce 15 million tons of steel. Unlike south Korea, the DPRK produces steel very cheaply, because it has domestic ores, coals and equipment and because it has no need to pay royalties on the construction of the steel mills. Moreover, it has built the steel mills without incurring foreign loans. Most of steel products are designed for domestic need. However, in case of south Korea, its steel output is chiefly for exports.

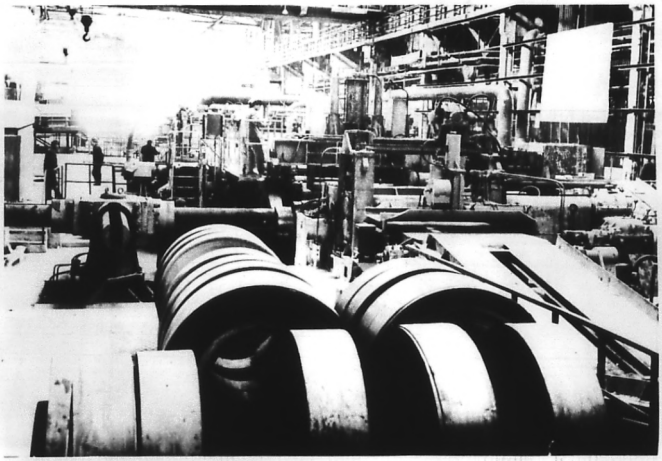


The hot rolling plant of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works



The assembling of the equipment of the cold rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Wroks

Iron and steel sheets produced by the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works



A modern general cutting machine at the finishing shop of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works

"Lamentations of Winds—Life and History of Korean Female Workers in Japan" (5)

1. Days Spent in Factories And Dormitories

Recruiting Korean Females

Recruiters

(Continued from the previous issue)

Referring to the recruiters of female workers, Mr. M, who had been in charge of labor affairs of the Oita factory of the Fuji Spinning Mill, said:

"The Oita factory of the Fuji Spinning Mill recruited female workers in Korea through Korean recruiters. Of course, some were Japanese, but most of them were Koreans, I suppose. The costs of Korean recruiters were low. Those recruiters recruited females in various places of Korea. Allowances were paid to recruiters according to the number of female workers recruited.

It was practically impossible to recruit female workers in Japan in those days. Therefore, Japanese companies and factories went to Korea to recruit Koreans. There were some 400 Korean females at most working at the Fuji Spinning Factory in Oita Prefecture. One dormitory was for Korean females. The dormitory had twenty rooms—each room was a 20-mat room. One mat for one female was generally accepted in those days.

There may have been some 400 people. Even if 200 or 300 females were recruited in Korea, half of them returned to Korea in the first half year, and 80% of them returned to the homeland in one year. Then, a larger number of females were recruited again. However, the result was the same.

After 1930, it became difficult to recruit female workers in Korea. Then, on the initiative of the chief of the labor affairs section, female workers began to be recruited in Okinawa. Okinawan females followed Koreans. Many of them also returned to their homes in the first half year. One year later, hardly more than 20% of them remained there (or lived in Oita Prefecture).

According to Mr. M, all spinning mills repeated such recruiting operations. "On the situation of recruited workers in Spinning Mills in Nagano Prefecture" (the Nagano Prefectural Police Station conducted fact-finding investigations at 623 factories in Nagano Prefecture in 1921) recorded: the cost for recruiting a female worker ranged from 9 to 60 yen.

There were two types of recruiting work. Officers of a company personally went to Korea to recruit Koreans—direct recruiting work. The other was commissioned recruitment: A company employed a recruiter. In this case, a company recruited female workers through a professional recruiter, by paying, say, 20 yen per female. The company deducted the costs from the female worker's wage.

Ku Haeng Ja came to Japan with a recruiter commissioned by a company and Kim Bok Tal was recruited by an ex-principal of an elementary school. In their cases, they were recruited by commissioned recruiters. The recruiters concluded contracts with companies under which they were to be paid so and so for females recruited. Among them were many bad recruiters. Deceived by such recruiters, Ku Haeng Ja and other Korean females came to Japan.

However, it came to be known gradually among Koreans well: If a Korean girl was recruited by a professional recruiter like a human traffic trader, her fate would be a miserable one. Therefore, the number of directly recruited females increased later. They directly visited factories where Korean females from the same native places worked and asked for jobs there. As there are concrete figures of "recruited workers" and "directly employed workers," it is hard to estimate the rates. In the case of female Japanese workers, 80% were "recruited females" and the remaining 20% were "directly employed females." In the case of Korean females, 30-40% of them were presumed to have been "recruited females" and, 60-70% "directly employed females."

According to testimonies by former female workers, the number of directly employed females are overwhelmingly larger than recruited females. However, it is impossible to draw a conclusion easily from this, as "recruited females" returned to Korea after their contracts expired.

The following records give a clue to the number of Korean females employed in Japan.

Companies set an eye on Korea and recruited Korean workers for whom bad labor conditions didn't matter. The working conditions of workers recruited by recruiting brokers were unfavourable to them. In the worst case, they were confined in what differed little from concentration camps. The number of persons increased whose fates were unknown. Later Korean workers avoided recruiters and tried to come to Japan directly. Then, they had to find jobs after arriving here. ("The Situation of the Korean Laborers in Tokyo" by Social Affairs Section of the Educational Bureau of Tokyo, in 1929)

Ryang Myong Jin said, "I was taken to Japan by my uncle who came back to my native town. With a letter of introduction by an acquaintance of my uncle, I came to work as a factory girl at a thrown silk mill."

In case of Li:

"I came to Japan in 1927, I suppose. I was 13 years old then. I came to Japan because I was eager to meet my mother who had made an application for a job in the Dai Nihon Spinning Mill in Akashi City in 1921 and had been working there. Tearfully I begged my elder brother who had decided to go to Japan for a job to take me to Japan, saying I will do everything if I go to Japan. Please take me to Japan. If I can have a look at my mother, I will work at a factory or any places I can work .... I can endure anything how hard it may be, if I am with my mother. Then I came to Japan.

My mother was recruited by a recruiter from the Dai Nihon Spinning Mill and came to Japan, when I was 8 years old. She came to Japan with her three cousins then. The life at a factory was different from what she had been told by the recruiter. My mother's wage was made off with. The company, on the strength of the contract, forced them to work virtually without any pay.

One night my mother fled from there with my cousins. They met their friend working at a spinning mill in Aichi Prefecture and worked there.

I visited the factory in Nagoya City (Aichi Prefecture) to meet my mother. She was surprised to see me. She held me in her arms, saying "Aigo(On my!)" and wept bitterly. When her first excitement calmed down, she seemed to be embarrassed gradually. At first I didn't understand why she was embarrassed. She lived in a dormitory, then she didn't know where I could stay. My mother told me to spend the night with my brother in an inn, a cheap lodging house. So, I left the mill with my brother. A few days later my mother came to us. It must have been a holiday. That day she took me outside and we all ate at a restaurant.

Avoiding my face, my mother said; 'I want to live with you. But I can't as I live in a dormitory. I have found a mill where you can work. Please work at the factory where I asked your uncle to enable you to work. Please come to my factory on holidays—the first day and the 15th of each month.' I had to obey her, though unwillingly. I thought I would be all right if I could meet my mother twice a month, and decided to work for the company where my mother found a job for me.

The spinning mill where my mother and cousins worked was rather big. About 1,000 females were working there. The textile mill where I was taken was small. Some tens of females were working there." *(Li In Sul)*

In my native village we led a difficult life and we were very poor. Therefore we had no meals on many days. In order to put an end to such a life, we came to Japan. My uncle took me to Japan in 1928. The place we decided to was the Kishiwada spinning mill at Izumi Minami in Osaka City where my elder sister had been working. I was taken there by my uncle.

We went to Osaka by ship and stayed overnight at a cheap lodging house which was managed by a compatriot. The next day I visited my sister at the Kishiwada spinning mill, where I was unable to obtain a job. Business was bad and the mill had no plan to employ new female workers, the company said. My sister hornestly asked her superior to find a job for me. But I was not given a job as a new worker was not needed.

That day I had no place to go. My sister, at her wits' end, made me stay in the dormitory of the mill. Of course it had to be kept secret to the company. Korean females were living in a dormitory there for a while. They all sympathized with me and accepted her proposal.

After my sister and other females went out to work, there was no one in the dormitory. I hid myself in a closet as overseers come to see if any sick females remained behind, any females were staying away without any reason. My sister looked for a job for me, through other female workers. But there was no job for me and two days passed. In the daytime my sister brought me rice balls secretly, and I went to the toilet at night.

On the third day, I was hiding myself in a closet. It seems that make noise, and I was discovered by an overseer. "Who are you?" He yelled and dragged me out from the closet. I got frightened and said that I was a sister of Ryang Han Song. Saying so, I just trembled. Then my elder sister was called. He yelled at her and beat her. She saw off me at the gate. She seemed to be ordered to drive me away on the day. She told me to wait at 10:00 p.m. in a corner where I could be seen from the gate and handed me I yen with which I could buy something to eat.

When I was standing in the place as told by my sister at 10:00 p.m., my sister came with short breath. She began to run, pulling my hand. She fled from the mill. She told me that there were no jobs both at the Yuasa spinning mill in Yuasa-cho, Wakayama Prefecture.

The next day, I went to the Yuasa spinning mill with my sister, where an unskilled worker was employed if she was with a skilled worker. Then, my sister and I were employed. There were some 300 Korean females working at the factory. *(Ryang Han Suk)*

(To be continued)

Korean Paintings "Sparrow" By Sim Sa Jong

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

June 20

* The party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Vice-President of the DPRK, arrived in Cotonou, by plane for a visit to Benin.
* President of Benin Mathieu Kerekou arranged a banquet on the evening at the Presidential Palace in honour of the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul.

The Benin president said: The revolutionary Benin people, the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, their vanguard party, and the National Executive Council that have supported the just and noble struggle of the heroic Korean people for independent and peaceful reunification of Korea actively support the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the 6th Congress of the WPK last year.

June 22

* A Galati Municipal Friendship delegation of Romania headed by Botez Vasile, Secretary of the Galati Municipal Committee, Galati County, of the Romanian Communist Party, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
* A delegation of functionaries of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Krste Markovski, Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* Knud Heinesen, Vice-Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Party, arrived in Pyongyang by air at the invitation of the CC of the WPK. (KCNA)

Tombs of King Kongmin

Remains of Koryo Dynasty (918-1382)

Shown in this picture is the tomb of King Kongmin(1355-1374) of the Koryo period, in Kaepung County, Kaesong, DPRK.

The tomb consists of the tomb of King Kongmin and that of the queen. The length from east to west is 40 metres and north to south 20 metres. The tombs were made by piling up stones and by covering the piled stones with earth. The tombs are arranged in a line from east to west. Around these two tombs there is a grave yard. The mausoleum is oblong, facing east and west longitudinally, consisting of three layered rectangles.

The four sides of the uppermost part are made of piled up stones with the two tombs placed the centre.

In order to make the mausoleum a dodecagon, it is surrounded by rock walls. Its foundation stones are engraved with a lotus flower pattern and each side is also covered with a cloud pattern in relief and 12 statutes of the zodiacal gods. The mausoleum is surrounded by a stone parapet, indicating a characteristic feature of the culture of the Koryo period, and outside the parapet, stone statues of sheep and tigers, and other guard animals are placed.

There is a chamber inside the mausoleum, whose walls are made of big flat stones. In the centre there is a corridor, leading to another chamber, on the east, west and north sides of the tomb, there are four statues each of the 12 zodaical gods.

The characteristics of the tomb of King Kongmin is that stress is laid on the outside and not on the interior of the tomb.

Eight statues of civilian and military officials four on each side, stand face to face on in front of the tombs. These statutes are designed as open air statues.

Efforts were made to express the characteristic features of civilian and military officials. The military officers put on armors and helmets. One military officer stands, holding a sword like a stick, showing a brave and dignified feature.

Unlike the statues of the military officers, those of the civilian officials are marked by this soft and gentle expressions. They have sharp noses, square jaws and thin lips, which are considered the characteristic features of civilian officers.

Statue of a civilian officer

▲ Statue of a military officer

▲ Stone lantern in front of tombs

Stone statue of a tiger ▶

Stone statues

Stone statue of sheep

Stone steps and tombs

Subtle relief

Details of Kim Il-Choe Dok Sin Talks

Follow digests of talks between vice-President Kim Il and former south Korean foreign minister Choe Dok Sin which were held on July 16 in Pyongyang:

Present at talks were Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

At talks vice-President Kim Il and Mr. Choe Dok Sin had an open-hearted exchange of views without reserve on questions concerning reunification of the country.

Division Means Becoming Prey to Big Powers

Mr. Kim Il was the first to speak at talks.

He said that, if our country failed to be reunified, our nation might remain divided into two forever and fall a prey to big powers.

Therefore, he stressed, our nation must never be divided into two, but be reunified into one under all circumstances.

He went on:

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung put forward a new reunification proposal to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo (DCRK) on the three principles of national reunification.

The proposal indicates that the country should be reunified into an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral state through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing.

Reflected in this proposal is the will of our nation to defend national sovereignty and reunify the country independently and peacefully and fairly taken into consideration in it are the interests of the two regions, the north and the south. It also accords with the desire of the world peaceloving people who want to see the danger of a war removed and peace preserved on the Korean Peninsula and our country reunified.

Treasures Nation More Than Ideology

For founding of the DCRK the whole nation must achieve a great unity, he said, and went on:

There can be no gulf between the Communists and the Nationalists.

We treasure the nation more than ideology, idea and system and place the destiny of the nation above the difference in ideology and system.

Pointing out that traitor Chon Du Hwan who is not concerned in the least for the reunification of the country or the destiny of the nation is repeating the proposal for "mutual visits" these days under signboard of "peaceful unification," Mr. Kim Il said: This is not truly for reunification, but is a crafty ruse to win favor of the south Korean people and mislead world opinion by feigning concern for the question of unification to improve the position of his group, if only a little, in the crisis.

7 Points for Negotiated Settlement

Outlining some points to be done in the future for independent and peaceful reunification of the country he said:

1. Reunification of the country must be realised on the basis of the three principles of national reunification–independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity–the common program of reunification for the nation.

2. The interference of outside forces must be strictly ruled out for achieving independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

3. The military fascist rule must be liquidated and the democratization of society be realised in south Korea.

4. Tension between the north and south must be removed and the danger of a war be dispelled in our country.

5. The "two Koreas" policy of the internal and external splittists must be thwarted and frustrated.

6. For the country's reunification all Koreans in the north and south and overseas must struggle in close unity under the banner of national reunification, irrespective of difference in ideology, system, party affiliation, political view and religious belief.

7. A patriotic movement on a massive scale must be conducted for founding an independent, neutral and peaceful Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Flawless, Very Judicious Proposal

Mr. Choe Dok Sin spoke next.

He said: The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a flawless and very judicious one.

Even if we democrats overseas want to put forward some good propositions on independent and peaceful reunification of the country, there is nothing to make, as every point is clarified in the proposal for founding a confederal state and the ten-point policy of the unified state.

I have expressed support to and approval of this new proposal and today I officially reiterate my support to it.

Mr. vice-President has just made a seven-point proposal, to which I fully agree, and I also express my full approval of the suggestion to publish a joint statement on this occasion.

I am going to propose in short some problems which I had thought of abroad, out of the desire not to see the sorrow of a divided nation but to see reunification.

1. It is of primary importance to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at an early date. So, I propose, as a way for its realization, to convene a national congress for reunification to be broadly participated in by personages of various political parties, groupings and circles in the north and south and abroad.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung Must Attend North-South Talks

Such meeting, I think, should be attended under all circumstances by Mr. Kim Dae Jung, the symbol of the movement against dictatorship and for democracy in the south, who is now behind prison bars.

If the personages of various political parties, groupings and circles in the southern half find it hard to attend the national congress for reunification under the present condition, I propose to get to work by holding the congress, as the first step, with the participation of the personages of all circles abroad and representatives of all strata in the north.

As most of us democrats overseas are of southern origin, no one can say that we cannot represent the will of the democrats in the southern half and popular sentiments there.

So, I propose that a meeting for reunification be held, first of all, between the north and compatriots abroad and, being a man living abroad, I am of the opinion that it should be held in a third country first and then in Pyongyang, too.

Chon Du Hwan Disqualified To Participate

Chon Do Hwan, the human butcher, cannot be allowed to participate in the national congress for reunification.

Since the south Korean people in unison refuse to recognize the present "regime" of the south as a regime, Chon Du Hwan cannot represent the people of the south and, accordingly, he cannot be a party to a talk on the reunification question. It is only too natural that the north refuses to sit at one table with Chon Du Hwan in a dialogue.

2. There is no ground whatsoever for the U.S. troops to be present in south Korea.

The people in the south should restore dignity and sovereignty of the nation and take over the prerogative of supreme command of the army from the United States, above all, as a work preceding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

3. The Korean Armistice Agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement.

It is clear that the south has no right to take part in the Korea-U.S. talks for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. But, I think that the south side may be let to attend the talks as an observer as it did when the armistice agreement was signed.

4. When the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded, I think, the "south Korea-Japan treaty" concluded between the south and Japan should be declared null and void and, at the same time, the past "Ulsa (1905) protectorate treaty" and the like should also be nullified, roots and all.

Only then can the dignity of our nation be completely restored.

This, I think, coincides with the ninth and tenth points of the ten-point policy of the unified state.

At talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm compatriotic feelings Mr. Kim Il and Mr. Choe Dok Sin reached a complete identity of views on all problems discussed and decided to make public the agreed points through a joint statement.

At the end of talks, Mr. Kim Il hosted a luncheon for Mr. Choe Dok Sin.

Joint Statement

Follows a gist of a joint statement issued by vice-President Kim Il and former south Krean foreign minister Choe Dok Sin on July 18 in Pyongyang at the end of their talks:

Mr. Choe Dok Sin who paid a visit to the DPRK from June 22 to July 18 was received by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

During the visit talks were held between vice-President Kim Il and Mr. Choe Dok Sin.

According to the joint statement, at the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and compatriotic sentiments, vice-President Kim Il and Mr. Choe Dok Sin confirmed that the reunification of the country should be achieved on the three principles of national reunification–independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity–the common reunification programme of the nation, and reached an agreement on important problems of principle arising in promoting the reunification of the country in the future.

The joint statement stresses:

First, Korea must be reunified into one and must never be divided into "two Koreas."

The "proposal on simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition" must be branded as an anti-national splittist scheme and categorically rejected.

The socalled "proposal on mutual visits" brought forward by the traitor Chon Du Hwan is a political trick designed to divert elsewhere the attention of the south Korean people who have risen in the struggle against fascism and for democracy, delude public opinion at home and abroad and create "two Koreas."

The traitor Chon Du Hwan, the butcher of the nation who massacred fellow countrymen, is not entitled to represent the south side in a dialogue for reunification.

Second, foreign interference must be rejected for independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The United States must terminate its interference in the internal affairs of our country, stop encouraging the military fascist "regime" of south Korea and obstructing reunification of Korea and withdraw its troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea without delay.

Third, the military fascist rule must be abolished and democracy realised in south Korea.

To promote great national unity and peaceful reunification of the country, the Chon Du Hwan military fascist "regime" must be replaced by a democratic government.

Fourth, the tension between the north and the south must be eliminated and the danger of a war removed from our country.

The United States must come out to Korea-U.S. negotiations at an early date, responding to the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

The south Korean side has no right to participate in the Korea-U.S. negotiations for concluding a peace agreement. But, if other person than the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique comes into "power" in south Korea, the south Korean side may be let to attend as an observer as it did when the armistice agreement was signed.

Fifth, it is an urgent demand of times and nation to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and enforce its ten-point policy.

The Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, as a unified state, should be an independent, democratic, neutral and peaceloving country.

A nation-wide consultation for reunification should be realized at an early date to open a new phase in national reunification.

To this end, a meeting for promoting national reunification participated in by representatives of all parties, groupings and personages of all walks of life in the north, the south and abroad desirous of independent and peaceful reunification of the country should be convened to discuss measures for national salvation and reunification in accordance with the will of the entire compatriots.

Sixth, all Koreans in the north, the south and abroad should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending the ideas, systems and party affiliations, political views and religious beliefs.

Those who love the nation and desire reunification in south Korea and abroad should turn out to the road of great national unity, the road of patriotic alliance and collaboration with Communism, not involved in the treacherous anti-Communism and confrontation.

(Continued from page 1)

of the Self-Defence Forces and the latter is succumbing to this demand, the commentary says:

The fact that Japan is rapidly building up the strength of the Self-Defence Forces and staging provocative military exercises against us indicates that she is again seeking a wild ambition against our country on the basis of the doctrine of "strength."

But this is a wrong choice.

If Japan continue along the adventurous road of being inveigled into the war manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists on the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East, it will bring to her irretrievable grave consequences.

Japan must not do act obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and she should be prudent in choosing her path.

Note: The seven-day exercise, involving the three services of the armed forces of Japan, was carried out with 10,000 soldiers, 260 vehicles (including tanks), nine warships (including submarines) and 120 war planes.

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